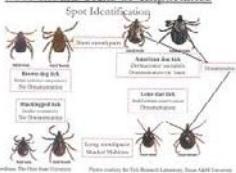
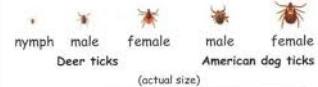


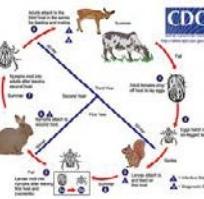
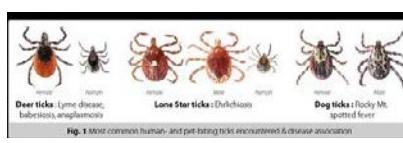
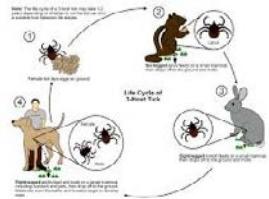
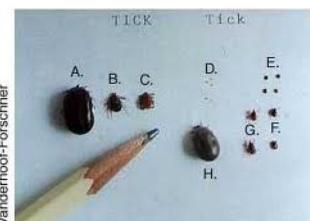
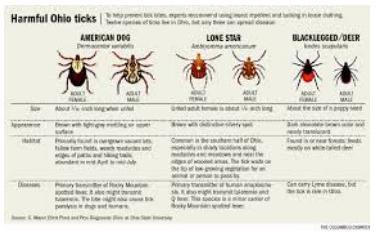


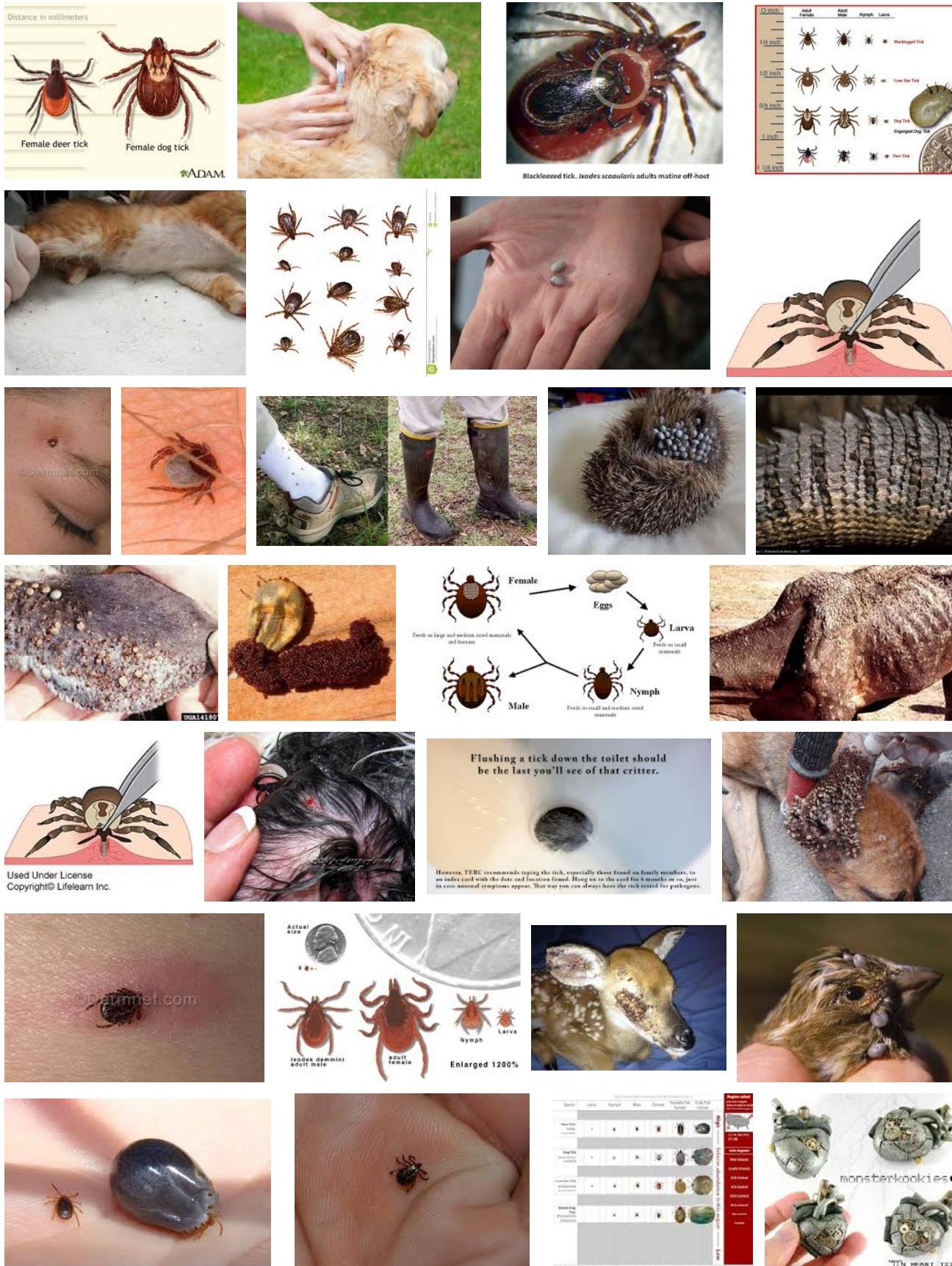


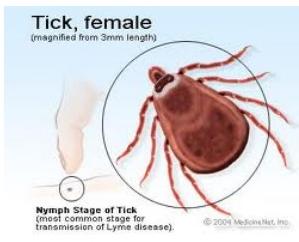
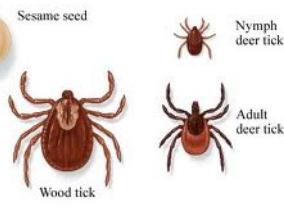
Four Ixodid Ticks of Importance

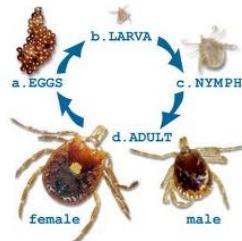
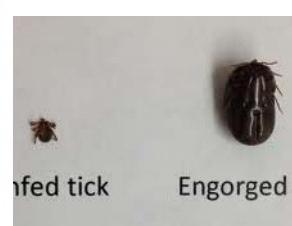
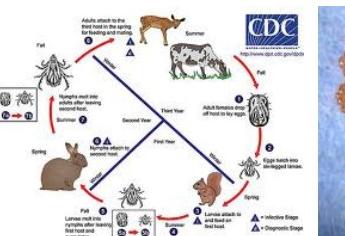
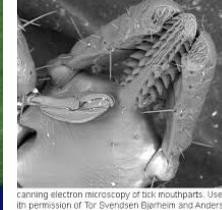
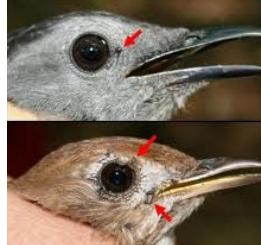
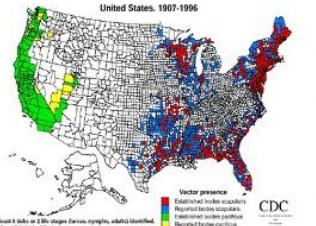
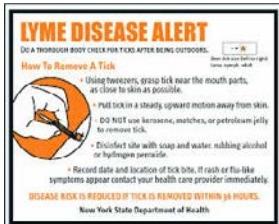
**TICK IDENTIFICATION CARD**

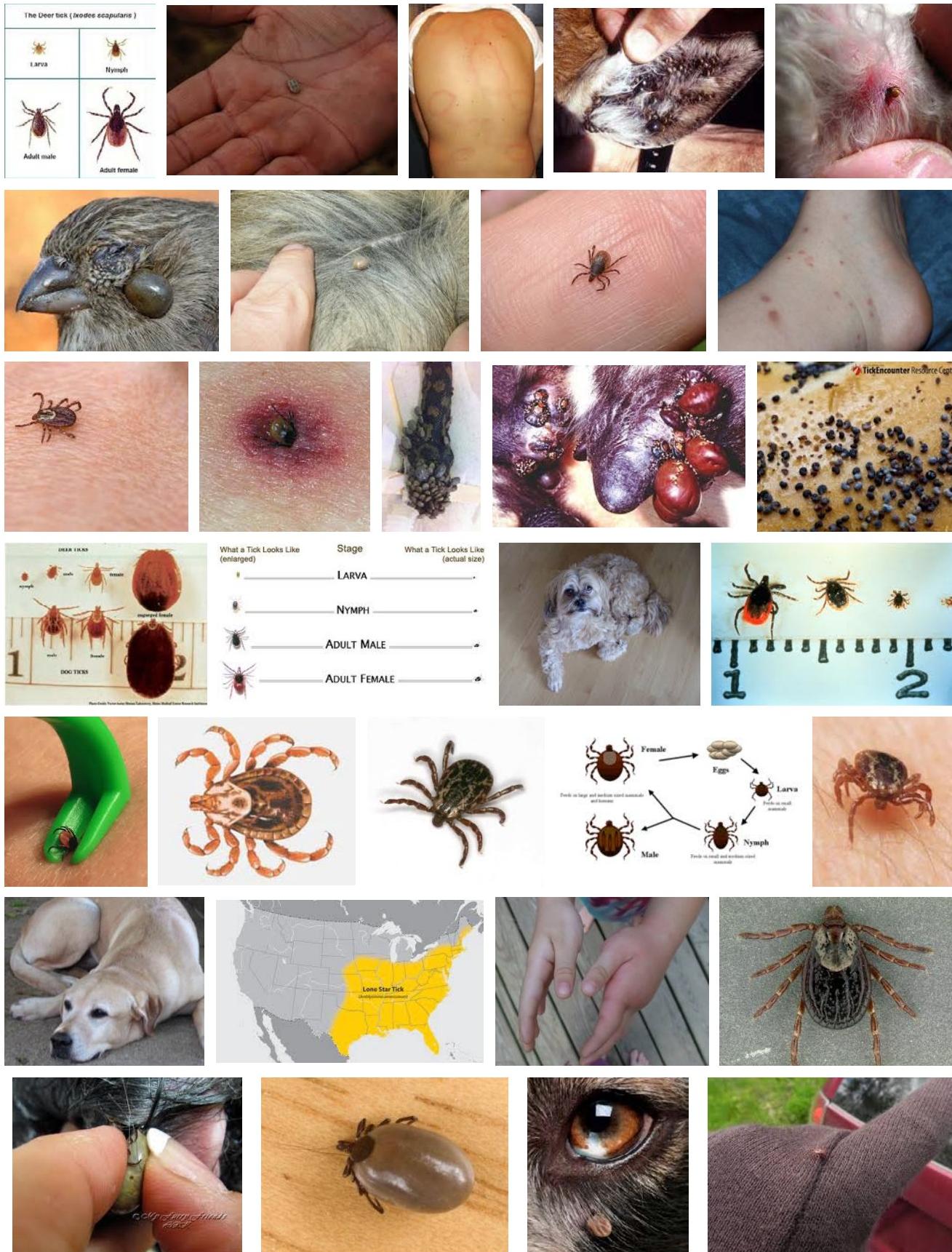
MA Department of Public Health
617.983.6800
www.mass.gov/dph

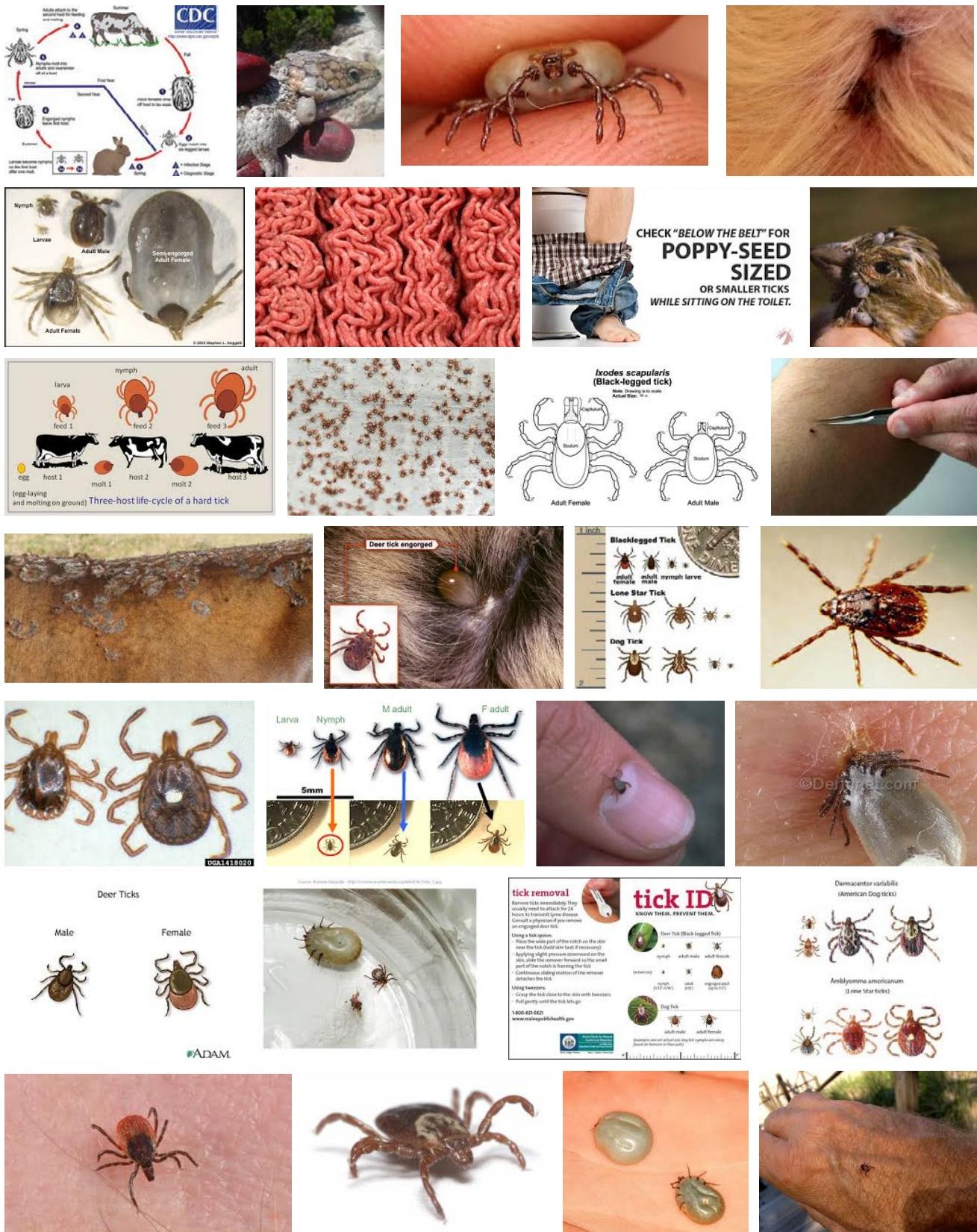




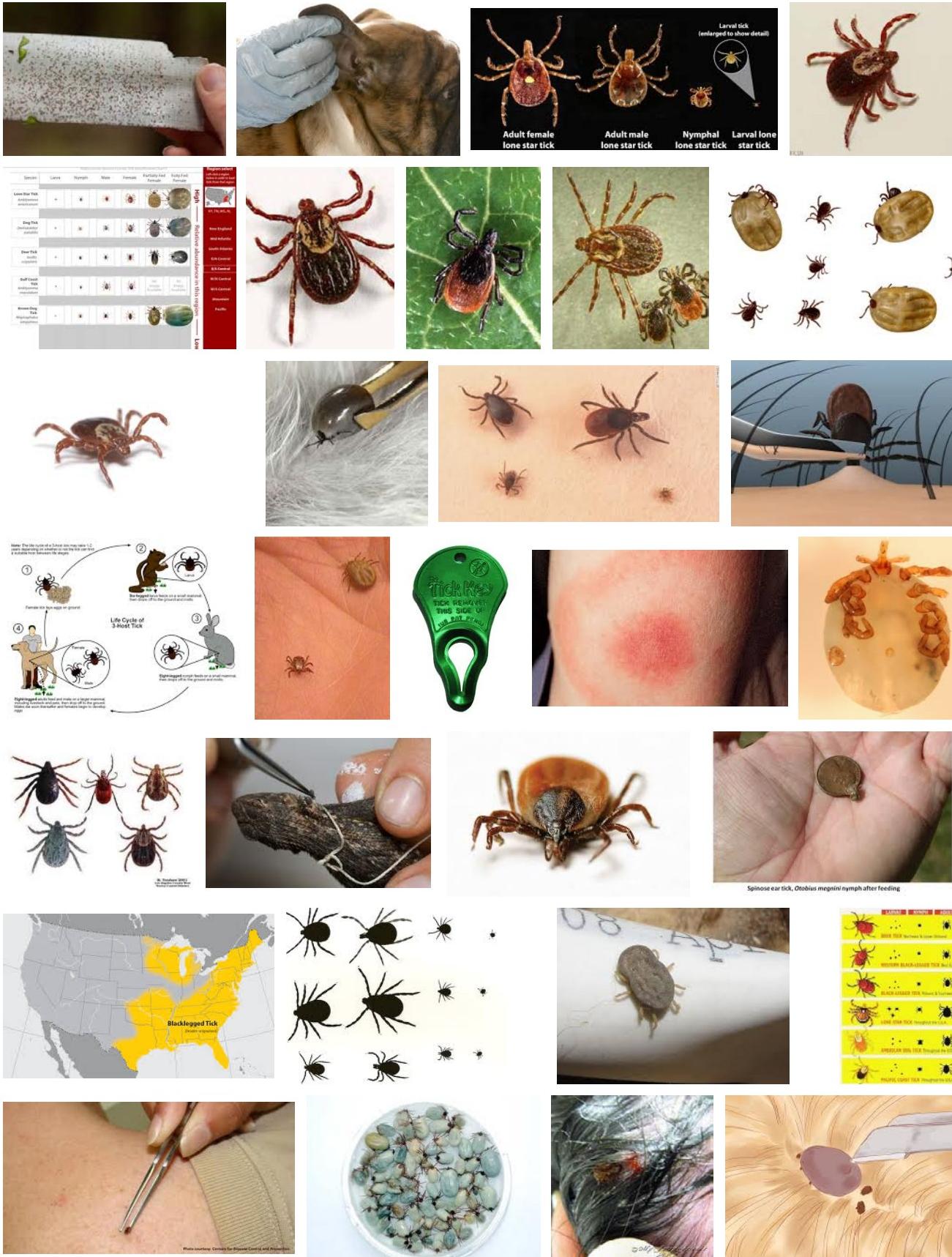


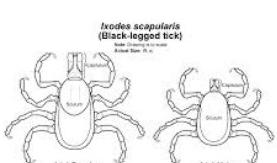
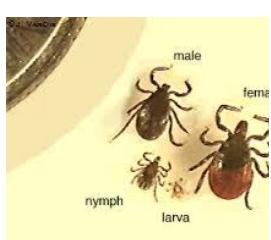


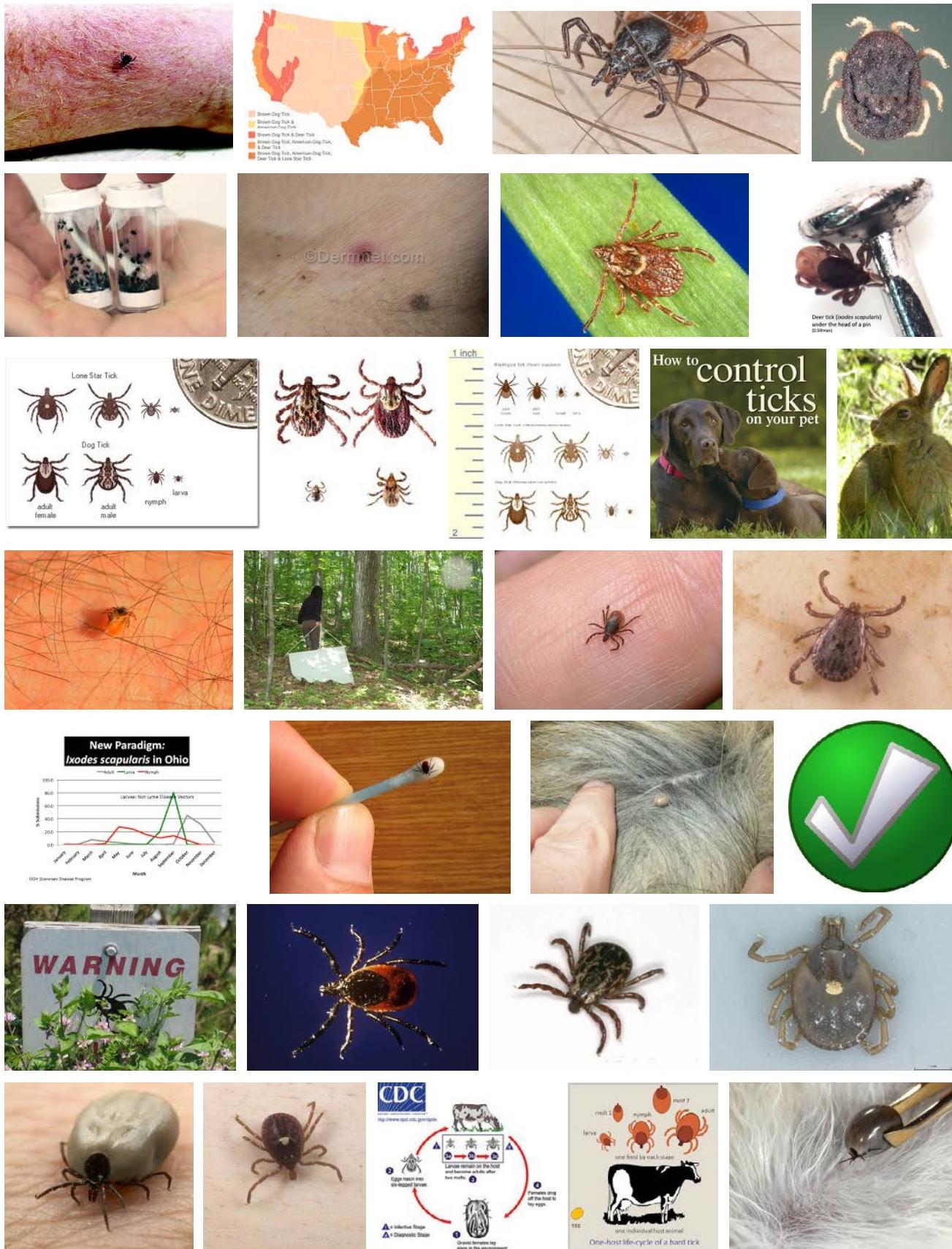


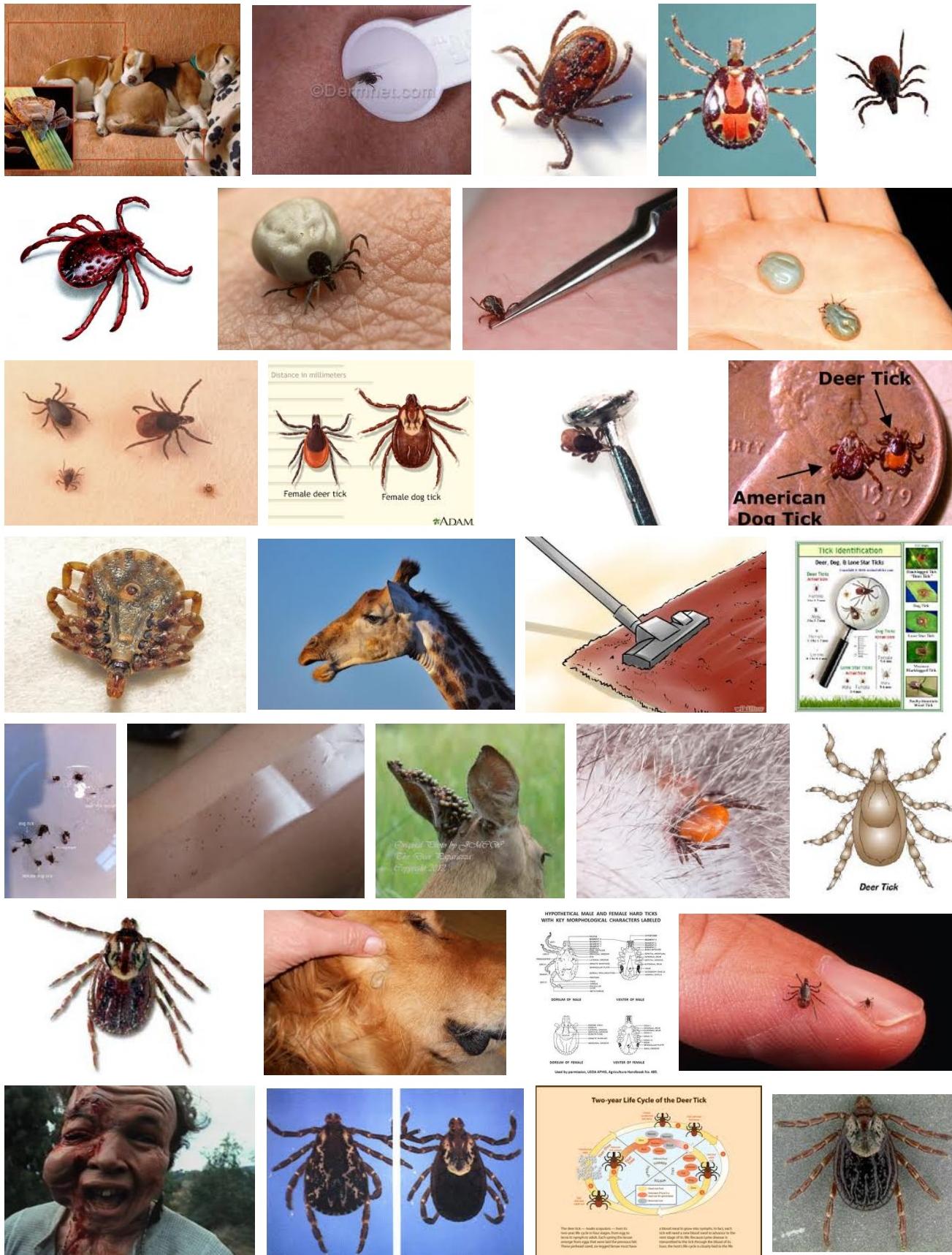


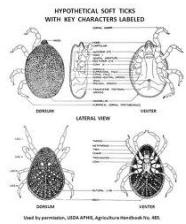










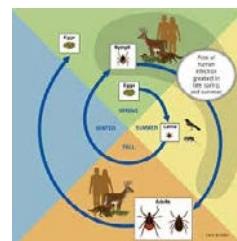
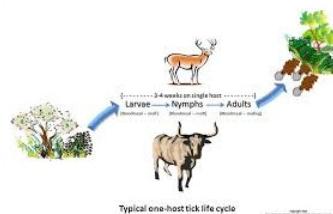
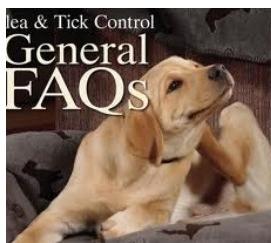
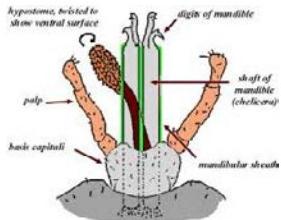


KNOW YOUR TICKS

DEER TICK: May transmit Lyme, anaplasmosis, babesiosis and other diseases; females are reddish brown and black; male is all black; nymph is brown and peasy-seed sized; adult is approximately the size of a sesame seed.

DOG TICK: May transmit Rocky Mountain spotted fever; most common type of tick; larger than deer tick; may bloat to size of small pea when feeding; reddish brown, but turns gray when feeding.

LONE STAR TICK: May transmit ehrlichiosis and other diseases, becoming more common on East End; native to southeastern and south central states; characterized by white star or dot on back; actively seeks out hosts.



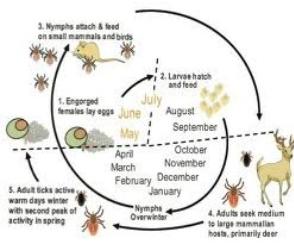
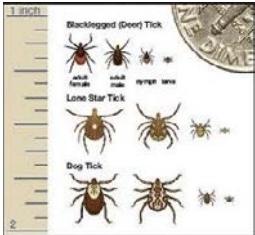


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